

of tail not extending forward to its base; lower surface of head and abdomen naked. Brownish, obscurely marbled with blackish, and with a few small round whitish spots.

*Hab.* Japan.

A single specimen of 580 mm.

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LXVI.—*Description of a new Lizard and a new Snake from Australia.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Varanus Ingrami.*

Similar to *V. Gouldii*, Gray, but snout shorter, its length less than the distance between the anterior border of the orbit and the anterior border of the ear, scales on upper surface of snout, vertex, and occiput much larger than those on the supraocular and temporal regions, and caudal scales much larger. The latter are almost tubercular, and form very well-marked whorls, 7 whorls, in the middle of the tail, corresponding to the length of the snout; the scales on the upper surface of the tail form a double tubercular crest. Pale greyish buff above, with a few dark dots on the head and neck and six irregular, broad, rather darker bands across the body, these bands finely dotted with blackish; belly whitish, unspotted; tail with very irregular blackish rings.

From snout to vent 460 mm.; tail 540.

This very distinct species is described from a skin forming part of a small collection of reptiles from Alexandria, Northern Territory of the Colony of South Australia, made by Mr. W. Stalker, and presented to the British Museum by Sir W. Ingram and the Hon. John Forrest.

*Denisonia Forresti.*

Eye longer than its distance from the mouth. Rostral broader than deep, just visible from above; internasals half as long as the præfrontals; frontal once and one third as long as broad, twice as broad as the supraocular, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; nasal entire, separated from the single præocular by the præfrontal, which forms a suture with the second upper labial; two postoculars; temporals 2+2, lower anterior wedged in between the fifth and sixth labials; six upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; three lower labials

in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little shorter than the posterior. Scales in 19 or 21 rows. Ventrals 176-178; anal entire; subcaudals 33-38. Greyish above, each scale with a narrow black edge; upper surface of head and nape black; a pair of round black spots may be present behind the nape; sides of head yellowish, with a black streak across the upper half of the rostral to the last labial, passing below the eye; lower parts uniform white.

Total length 260 mm.; tail 33.

Two specimens, received along with the new *Varanus*.

This species is allied to *D. suta*, Peters, and *D. frontalis*, Douglas Ogilby. No other known species of *Denisonia* has as many as 21 rows of scales.

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LXVII.—*Description of a new Snake of the Genus Glauconia, from Somaliland.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Glauconia reticulata.*

Snout rounded; supraocular present, small, longer than broad; rostral one third the width of the head, a little broader than the nasal, barely reaching the level of the eyes; nasal completely divided, in contact with the præfrontal, which is a little larger than the supraocular and much larger than the frontal; postocular, parietal, and interparietal large; ocular bordering the lip, between two labials, the anterior of which equals the lower part of the nasal in size and does not reach the eye; six lower labials. 14 scales round the body. Diameter of body 38 times in the total length, length of tail  $9\frac{1}{2}$  times. Dark brown above, with white borders to the scales, forming a network; white beneath.

Total length 190 mm.

A single specimen from Wagga, Goolis Mountains, near Berbera, altitude 3000-4000 feet, from the collection of Mr. G. W. Bury. Specimens of *Glauconia Cairi* were also obtained at the same locality by Mr. Bury. This *G. Cairi*, long known from Egypt only, has of late been found near Suakim (*Dr. J. Anderson*), on the White Nile (*Capt. S. Flower*), and at Harrar (*Capt. Citerni*, 1904: Genoa Museum).

The nearest ally of *G. reticulata* is *G. narirostre*, Peters, from Lagos and the Niger, which differs principally in the narrower rostral.